



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

EUROPE

GENERAL

LYDE, L. W. **Europe v. Middle Europe.** 6 pp. Reprinted from *Sociological Rev.*, May, 1917.

With characteristic directness and force, Professor Lyde, author of several noteworthy publications in European geography, contrasts the core of Europe with its marginal peninsulas. He begins with the principle "that civilization is the collective work of large and small peoples, especially of small peoples near the sea, who always seem to develop powers of outlook, individuality, initiative, and who for that very reason are somewhat refractory material to organize, and of large inland peoples, who always seem to develop powers of organization, discipline, mechanical efficiency, and whose impotence individualistically is perhaps measured by the ease with which they can be organized." The contention is set forth that modern Germany was financed by a mineral base (which led to specialization in armament) in the line of depression that supplied metal, fuel, and transport, and by a chemical base (which became the support of home agriculture) that supplied salt, fuel, and transport. Essen is a representative town of the former class and Barmen of the latter. Professor Lyde says further that if Germany loses the coal, iron, and salt of Lorraine and the coal and zinc of Silesia (her richest iron and her richest coal field) she will cease to be a danger to the peace of Europe as a technical base for efficient mediocrity. In such a scheme there would be room not only for the genius of efficiency of the coreland people but also for the genius of liberty and individualism of small peninsular and island peoples and for "the common spirit of man."

OGG, FREDERIC AUSTIN. **Economic development of modern Europe.** xvi and 657 pp.; bibliogr., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1917. Price \$2.50.

In the author's own words the purpose of this book is "to indicate the origins and to explain . . . the nature and effects of a number of the more important economic changes and achievements in Europe during the past three hundred years." As a matter of fact, the book is concerned principally with the nineteenth century and with the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. With these limitations as to time and area, it is evident that the author has the opportunity to develop with considerable fullness many of the topics he discusses.

The book is divided into four parts. Part I, "Antecedents of Nineteenth-Century Growth," takes up about one-fifth of the volume and deals with the agriculture, industry, and commerce of northwestern Europe up to 1815. Part II, "Agriculture, Industry, and Trade since 1815," takes over one-third of the book and gives with considerable fullness the salient facts in the development of northwestern Europe and ends with one chapter on Russia. Part III, "Population and Labor," treats of European emigration, labor legislation, and the organization of labor in Great Britain and Continental countries. Part IV discusses the rise of Socialism and its political consequences, gives one chapter to the German system of social insurance, and a final chapter to the spread of social insurance. At the end of each chapter is a list of selected references on the chief topics discussed.

One welcomes the book especially because it brings together in one volume the story of the economic development of Europe. For the general reader and the student of history, economics, sociology, and commercial geography it cannot but prove to be a most useful and usable book. The widely scattered materials that deal with European economic and commercial history are here gathered into a complete whole, giving not only the facts of Europe's economic growth, but the explanations and results.

To the geographer, the book is in many ways disappointing. Like so many historical works, it does not show a vital recognition of the geographic factor in history. The first chapter in the book, on "Land and People," outlines the physical features of the continent and states some of the broad effects of land and climate on economic life. This chapter with the list of references at the end would lead the reader to expect that the

author understood and intended to apply some of the principles of geographic influences. In the main discussion, however, these geographic facts, so carefully stated in the first chapter, are not mentioned, or, at least, not used in the economic interpretation.

G. B. ROORVACH

PHILIPPSON, ALFRED. **Der französisch-belgische Kriegsschauplatz.** (Die Kriegsschauplätze, herausgegeben von Alfred Hettner, No. 2.) 92 pp.; map, diagrs., bibliogr. Reprinted from *Geogr. Zeitschr.*, Vol. 21, 1915, No. 5, pp. 242-277; No. 6, pp. 321-344. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig and Berlin, 1916. Mk. 1.80. 9 x 6.

The German soldiers in the trenches are supposed to have an interest in the geological and geographic aspects of the theaters of war in which they operate, and Dr. Philipsson presents in the brochure before us an account of the geology and physiography of the western front designed to satisfy this interest. After a preliminary survey of the Paris Basin with its concentric cuestas and bordering mountain masses, the author gives a more detailed regional description of the various sectors of the western front, beginning at the southeast with the Vosges Mountains and the associated portion of the Rhine *graben*. The striking contrast between the steep eastern scarp of the Vosges block mountain and its more gentle western slope has had an important influence in military strategy. The French armies have had a marked advantage in ascending the gentle west slope to drop down the steep eastern scarp upon the Germans, who in their turn have found it impossible to push the French back up the steeper gradient. In this region the dividing line between the two armies, like the old language divide, and for the same fundamental reason, lies east of the topographic divide.

In discussing Lorraine the author lays emphasis upon the great iron-ore deposits and discusses the various lines of communication which converge upon and add strategic importance to the "Lorraine Gateway" into France. The two parallel belts of the Champagne are known respectively as the Wet Champagne and the Dry Champagne, because the one consists of impervious clay which prevents the ready escape of water from the surface, while the other is underlain by pervious chalk. The course of the Marne River across these two belts receives particular attention. In view of the oft-repeated claim of the German official reports that there was no German defeat on the Marne nor any retreat following the battle named for that river, it is interesting to read in a German publication the author's admission that, after initial victories, overpowering odds forced the three German armies in the Champagne to withdraw to the north and take up defensive positions. The courses of the Marne, Aisne, and other strategic valleys through the plateau of the Isle de France are considered in relation to the advance on Paris in the early days of the war and the natural defenses of the city itself receive some attention. The plain of Picardie, Artois, and Cambresis, with its excellent network of roads and railroads, is described as the natural gateway from the north into the Paris Basin.

A second part of Philippson's essay is devoted to the natural regions of Belgium, in which the fertile plain, with its easy lines of communication, is contrasted with the dissected upland of the Ardennes. Attention is called to the obstacles encountered by the German troops in the shape of numerous canals, especially in the lowest part of the plain, near the coast. Violation of Belgian soil is excused on the specious plea that the Belgian plain was in the natural line of march of the German troops. According to the author, the momentous question as to what the future of Belgium shall be cannot yet be answered!

A geological map of France and Belgium and three geological cross-sections illustrate the paper, which has throughout a strong geological flavor. DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON

TOYNBEE, A. J. **Nationality and the war.** xii and 522 pp.; maps, index. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London and Toronto, 1915. 7s. 6d. 8 x 5½.

The map facing page 501 (Pl. VII), showing the nationalities of Europe and the Asiatic borders, is the key to and the summary of the book. This map, as well as the other six showing individual "problem areas," is not the work of a geographer—the maps have no scale, no latitude and longitude—but it is an appreciation of geography. Nationality, recognized as the great problem of the war, is defined as a subjective, psychological feeling in living people which may be kindled by the presence of various factors, a common country, common language, common religion, common tradition. Nationality has manifold origins; its study involves many of the fields of human knowledge; it is a matter for the collaboration of experts. The actual solutions offered by Mr. Toynbee, together with the facts and interpretation of facts upon which they are based, need not be criticized here, for they represent the pioneer work of an individual. The chief value of this contribution to reconstruction after the war lies in its early recognition of the nature and vast scope of the problems to be considered at the peace conference and the need of preparation for approaching them.

The map of nationalities indicates one of the fundamental facts in the problem. Vienna approximately marks the dividing point between two regions quite unlike each other from the point of view of nationality. West of Vienna, nationalities are compact and, broadly speaking, are coincident with national states. In western Europe, for the most part the principle of nationality developed or matured during the last century. Where it has failed to mature, there is trouble. "Failure to solve her national problem has arrested Ireland's development since the seventeenth century and imprisoned her in a world of ideas almost unintelligible to an Englishman till he has traveled in the Balkans." The forced growth of German nationalism has involved the inclusion of unwilling subject nationalities in the Empire.

For backward countries far from the national ideal, in the Nearer East for instance, assistance must be rendered by internationalism. Since the Congress of Vienna in 1815 internationalism has existed as an ideal. That it has failed in the past does not prove that it will fail in the future. A warning at the close of the book suggests a means of averting such failure. "The relation between the different elements in a country is continually changing." No settlement can be rigid and permanent; success will lie only as allowance is made for growth and change.

BAILEY, W. F. *The Slavs of the war zone*. xii and 266 pp.; map, ills., index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1916. \$3.50. 9 x 6. [Among coming problems in Europe is that of the Slav. From Bohemia and eastern Italy to the plains of Russia the various groups have needs and desires. A better knowledge of their demands and of their promising lands will be gathered from these pages. Although carried away at times by his own enthusiasm the author does not sacrifice discrimination to appreciation. His readers will be brought face to face with men of head and heart who richly deserve to be freed from German oppression or influence. The descriptions of lands and peoples show a keen eye for the picturesque.]

BENEŠ, EDOUARD. *La place des Tchécoslovaques parmi les Slaves*. *Scientia*, No. 69-1, Vol. 23, 1918, pp. 48-60. Florence.

BRÜCKNER, ED[UARD]. *Hydrographische Ergebnisse der Erforschung der Hochsee der Adria in den Jahren 1911-1912*. *Atti X Congr. Internaz. di Geogr., Roma, 1913*, pp. 1167-1177. Reale Società Geografica, Rome, 1915.

CEDERBLOM, GERDA. *Huru några spånadsredskap och andra husgeråd vandrat genom Europa*. ills., bibliogr. *Ymer*, Vol. 36, 1916, No. 1, pp. 15-31. [How certain implements for spinning and other domestic utensils have progressed across Europe.]

CHISHOLM, G. G. *Central Europe as an economic unit*. *Geogr. Teacher*, No. 49, Vol. 9, 1917, Part III, pp. 122-133. [Reflections naturally centering around Naumann's "Mitteleuropa." In particular they are concerned with the future relations of Central Europe to the rest of the world and a possible league of nations. They lead to the suggestion of a need that must be met before the world can advance—"the need for raising all the world if we are permanently to raise any part of it."]

DAY, P. C. *Notes on the climate of France and Belgium*. Maps, diagrs. *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 45, 1917, No. 10, pp. 487-496.

EVANS, ARTHUR. *New archeological lights on the origins of civilization in Europe*. *Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1916*, pp. 425-445. Washington, D. C., 1917. [Address of the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1916.]

FLEURE, H. J. *Regions in human geography—with special reference to Europe*. Bibliogr. *Geogr. Teacher*, No. 47, Vol. 9, 1917, Part I, pp. 31-45. ["Report of a lecture delivered to the Geographical Association at its annual meeting on January 5, 1917."]

GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI, V. *Antropologia e archeologia in taluni riguardi della preistoria europea*. *Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*, Vol. 46, 1916, No. 1-2, pp. 13-41. Soc. Italiana d'Antropologia e Etnologia, Florence.

MACKINDER, H. J. *Some geographical aspects of international reconstruction*. *Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 33, 1917, No. 1, pp. 1-11. [Developed on the author's theory of the broad distinction of peoples as coastal and continental. Italian Trieste has a Slavic and German hinterland, Greek Smyrna a Turkish hinterland, German Königsberg a Polish hinterland. Such veneers of a coastal upon a continental population constitute many of the present "problem areas."]

NIEDERLE, LUBOR. *La race slave: Statistique, démographie, anthropologie*. Trans. from the Czech by Louis Leger. xv and 231 pp.; map, bibliogr. Felix Alcan, Paris, 1916. 3 fr. 50. 5 x 7½. [A second edition, containing very few changes on

account of its being impossible for the editors to communicate with the author. A digest in English of this standard work will be found in *Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1910*, Washington, 1911, pp. 599-612.]

PARMENTIER, GEORGES. **Un pays neuf: La Laponie.** Ills. *Atti X Congr. Internaz. di Geogr., Roma, 1913*, pp. 1099-1124. Reale Società Geografica, Rome, 1915.

PAWLOWSKI, STANISLAW. **On Polish geographical names.** Map, bibliogr. Reprinted from *Kosmos*, Vol. 39, 1914, pp. 615-665. Lemberg. [In Polish: résumé in English.]

PILTZ, ERASME. **Petite encyclopédie polonaise.** viii and 478 pp.; map, bibliogr., index. Librairie Payot & Cie., Lausanne and Paris, 1916. 8 x 5½.

POSNER, STANISLAW. **Poland as an independent economic unit.** With an introduction by Sidney Webb. 40 pp.; bibliogr. Polish Information Committee. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, 1916. 6d. 8½ x 5½. [With references to the geographical individuality and the geographical boundaries of Poland.]

RABOT, CHARLES. **La Baltique.** Maps, diagr., ill. *La Nature*, No. 2205, 1916, Jan. 1, pp. 1-6. [Abstracted in the *Geogr. Review*, Vol. 1, 1916, p. 458.]

RICCHIERI, GIUSEPPE. **Le basi geografiche della nazione polacca.** *Boll. Reale Soc. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 5, 1916, No. 4, pp. 306-322; No. 5, pp. 385-402. Rome.

RIKLI, M. **Kreta und Sizilien.** 35 pp.; ill. (Vegetationsbilder, Ser. 13, No. 1-2. Herausgegeben von G. Karsten und H. Schenck.) Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1915.

SCHÜTTE, GUDMUND. **Nord- og Mellemvropa efter den rensede Ptolemaios.** Maps, diagrs. *Geografisk Tidsskrift*, Vol. 23, 1916, No. 7, pp. 257-268. Copenhagen.

TARAMELLI, TORQUATO. **La formazione dell' Adriatico.** Maps. *La Geografia*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 5-6, pp. 172-187. Novara.

TONIOLO, A. R. **Dei limiti polari dell' olivo e del loro valore come indice del limite settentrionale della provincia climatica mediterranea.** *Atti X Congr. Internaz. di Geogr., Roma, 1913*, pp. 1016-1025. Reale Società Geografica, Rome, 1915.

WILSON, RICHARD, edit. **Race and region.** 64 pp.; maps, ill. (Dent's School Pamphlets, Senior, No. 1.) J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London, Paris, & Toronto, [1916]. 5½d. 7 x 5. [A simple and interesting geographical treatment of the races of the world and the nations of Europe. A point is worthy of note: to difference in climate is ascribed the differentiation between the Teutonic and Romance languages. "And as time went on the regions which they had chosen for their homes had a very definite effect upon their language. Those who lived in the warmer lands could open their mouths freely and formed words in which the vowels were open and the consonants clear and distinct. Those who lived in the colder lands were more subject to huskiness and kept their mouths shut as much as possible to keep out the cold; so they formed thick guttural sounds with heavy consonants and close vowels" (p. 17).]

FRANCE

BIGOURDAN, G. **Le climat de la France: Température, pression, vents.** 135 pp.; maps, diagrs. Gauthier-Villars et Cie., Paris, 1916. 9 x 5½.

Interest in the climate of France has been greatly stimulated by the war. Much of the fighting has, from the beginning, taken place on French soil, and the meteorological controls over the military operations in northeastern France and in Belgium have been so marked that they have attracted general attention, even outside the ranks of meteorologists. M. Bigourdan's monograph presents the essential facts concerning the temperature, pressure, and winds of France in a simple and clear-cut way. The study is based on Angot's work, and several of the diagrams are reproduced from Angot's original drawings. Monthly, seasonal, and annual temperature charts, monthly and annual pressure charts, and seasonal wind charts are included. One feature deserves special commendation. Each chart has, below it and apart from the general text, a few lines of descriptive matter in which attention is called to the most important features. This plan makes it possible quickly to familiarize oneself with the essential facts and saves the tedious operation of looking over several pages of text in order to find the discussion of the illustrations. Much of the information is clearly and satisfactorily given by means of diagrams. A useful map is that showing the topography of southern France, in the region of the mistral. The wind charts are especially clear. The one for winter shows the prevailing directions to be between south and west in the north; between north and west in the south; with variable winds in the west and with very well-marked northerly and northwesterly directions (mistral) on the shores of the Mediterranean.

R. DEC. WARD

— **American Industrial Commission to France, September-October, 1916, Report to the American Manufacturers Export Association.** 256 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. New York, 1916. \$10.00. 11 x 8. [The commission went to France "to ascertain how American resources might best be made available for the reconstruction of the devastated regions, and with a hope of furthering Franco-American trade relations." The report presents a brief survey of industrial France and of various related social conditions in the country. Besides photographs of the devastated areas it is illustrated by maps of agriculture, industry, and transportation, and by several harbor plans—the maps and plans being compiled from the "Atlas général Vidal-La Blache" and from official sources.]

BLANCHARD, RAOUL. **L'industrie de la houille blanche dans les Alpes françaises.** Map, diagrs. *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 139, Vol. 26, 1917, pp. 15-41.

BLANCHARD, RAOUL. **Régimes hydrauliques et climatiques: Préalpes et Grandes Alpes.** Diagrs. *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 3, pp. 347-384. Grenoble.

FOLLIASSON, MME. **Mouvement de la population en Maurienne au XIXe siècle.** Maps, diagrs. *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 1, pp. 1-187. Grenoble. [During the last century the population of Maurienne has increased only very slightly. In regard, however, of the general decline of rural population in France it is surprising that this Alpine valley has not suffered more. The diminution—chiefly by emigration from the mountains—has been counterbalanced by an industrial development in the communities of Lower Maurienne, based largely on the introduction of hydro-electric power. Expanding industry has drawn not only natives but also a good number of Italians.]

FRYER, E. M. **The hill-towns of France.** xv and 260 pp.; ills. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1917. 8½ x 5½.

GADOUD, M. **Les forêts du Haut-Dauphiné à la fin du XVIIe siècle et de nos jours.** *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 1, pp. 1-113. Grenoble.

GALLOUÉDEC, L. **La Bretagne.** With preface by Maurice Faure. iii and 260 pp.; ills., index. (Histoire et géographie régionale de la France.) Hachette et Cie., Paris, 1917. 3 fr. 50. 8½ x 5½.

GAZAUD, LAURENT. **Note sur le mistral.** Maps. *Bull. Soc. Languedocienne de Géogr.*, Vol. 39, 1916, No. 2, pp. 120-129. Montpellier.

GERMAIN, LOUIS. **L'Étang de Berre, d'après Mr A. Chevallier.** Maps. *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 143, Vol. 26, 1917, pp. 329-343. [The opening on May 7, 1916, of the Marseilles canal to the Rhone (see note in *Review*, Vol. 1, 1916, p. 459) has brought a measure of life to this neglected backwater of the Mediterranean.]

GLANGEAUD, PH. **Les anciens glaciers du massif volcanique des Monts-Dore. Les trois périodes glaciaires sur le versant nord-ouest du Sancy.** *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sci. [de Paris]*, Vol. 164, 1917, June 25, pp. 1011-1014.

HARLÉ, ÉDOUARD, AND JACQUES HARLÉ. **Les dunes continentales des landes de Gascogne.** 3 pp. Reprint from *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sci. [de Paris]*, Vol. 163, 1916, Nov. 6.

HARLÉ, ÉDOUARD, AND JACQUES HARLÉ. **Les dunes maritimes de la côte de Gascogne.** 3 pp. Reprint from *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sci. [de Paris]*, Vol. 164, 1917, Jan. 2.

IRAGUE, M. **Excursion Géographique Interuniversitaire du 17 au 22 mai 1914.** *Rev. de Géogr. Commerciale*, Vol. 43, 1917, No. 1-2-3, pp. 261-284. Bordeaux. [To Bordeaux and the south of France.]

LANDRY, ADOLPHE. **Notre commerce d'exportation avant, pendant, et après la guerre: Encyclopédie parlementaire des sciences politiques et sociales.** 241 pp. H. Dunod & E. Pinat, Paris, 1916. 4 fr. 50. 8½ x 5½. [Having in mind changed conditions brought about by the war and the prospect of economic readjustments to come, the author outlines in this volume the conditions under which the great increase of foreign business has taken place outside of France. The book is as suggestive to foreigners as it is to his own countrymen, because it deals with a subject which is international in scope.]

LANGHANS, P. **Der französische Sundgau und die Grafschaft Mömpelgard.** Map. *Petermanns Mitt.*, Vol. 61, 1915, Dec., pp. 464-465. ["Mömpelgard" is better known, to say the least, as Montbéliard.]

LAURENS, HIPPOLYTE. **De l'avenir de notre agriculture régionale.** *Bull. Soc. de Géogr. de Toulouse*, Vol. 35, 1916, No. 1, pp. 98-120.

MAIGE-LEFOURNIER, MATHILDE. **La vie traditionnelle hivernale à Bonneval-sur-Arc (1846 m.).** Ills. *La Montagne*, Vol. 13, 1917, No. 1-3, pp. 1-16. Paris. [Bonneval is in the département of Savoie at an altitude of some 6,000 feet.]

MASSART, JEAN. **Quelques adaptations végétales au climat de la Côte d'Azur.** *Diagrs. Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 140, Vol. 26, 1917, pp. 94-105.

MEDILL, ROBERT. **A little book of Brittany.** ix and 97 pp.; map, ill. McBride, Nast & Co., New York, 1913. 75 cents. 7 x 4½.

MOCAËR, PIERRE. **La question bretonne: Régionalisme et nationalisme.** 35 pp. (Series: Questions Régionalistes). Le Bayon-Roger, Lorient, 1916. 0 fr. 50. 8 x 5.

RAVENEAU, LOUIS. **La fabrique lyonnaise des soieries, d'après une statistique récente.** *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 137, Vol. 25, 1916, pp. 382-387.

REVERDY, GEORGES. **De la haute vallée du Thoré à la plaine de l'Aude: Notes de géographie humaine.** *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 141, Vol. 26, 1917, pp. 175-188. [Region to the north of Carcassonne.]

ROUCH, LOUIS. **Un cirque pyrénéen mal connu: Le Cirque du Sisca.** Maps, ill. *La Montagne*, Vol. 12, 1916, No. 4-6, pp. 53-76. [This splendid cirque on the Andorran frontier is practically unknown. The few cartographical representations that have been made contain many topographical errors.]

SCHRADER, F. **Sur une carte du Massif de Gavarnie et du Mont-Perdu.** *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sci. [de Paris]*, Vol. 164, 1917, May 29, pp. 859-861.

SCIPIONE, SCIPIONI, AND AGO PIETRO. **Il Grésivaudan.** Maps, diagrs., ill. *Riv. Militare Italiana*, Vol. 61, 1916, No. 2, pp. 129-193. [The valley of the Isère above Grenoble.]

VIGIÉ, M. **Géographie du Lodévois: Principalement au point de vue administratif.** *Bull. Soc. Languedocienne de Géogr.*, Vol. 36, 1913, No. 2, pp. 115-130; No. 3, pp. 177-248; Vol. 39, 1916, No. 2, pp. 81-99; No. 3, pp. 163-201. Montpellier. [The region about Lodève, a town in the Garrigues, the dissected scarp front of the southern Cevennes.]

WELSCH, JULES. **Les lignites du littoral et les forêts submergées de l'ouest de la France.** Map, diagrs., ill. *L'Anthropologie*, Vol. 28, 1917, No. 3, pp. 201-233.

WELSCH, JULES. **Les ressources de la zone de balancement des marées dans le centre-ouest de la France.** Ills. *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 143, Vol. 26, 1917, pp. 344-352.

X. —. **Les villes militaires du bas-Languedoc dans la seconde moitié du XVIIIe siècle.** *Bull. Soc. Languedocienne de Géogr.*, Vol. 40, 1917, No. 3, pp. 42-66. Montpellier.

GERMANY

COUBÉ, STÉPHEN. **Alsace, Lorraine, et France rhénane: Exposé des droits historiques de la France sur toute la rive gauche du Rhin.** xii and 181 pp. Preface by Maurice Barrès. 4th edition. P. Lethielleux, Paris, [1915]. 2 fr. 7½ x 5.

This volume challenges attention from beginning to end because it validates satisfactorily France's historical and economic claim to a portion of the Rhine valley. Against German pretensions over Alsace-Lorraine, based on conquests of the medieval ages, is pitted historical argument of equal weight, which has the advantage of setting forth French priority of possession. A historical tilt of this character can only strengthen French contention the farther back it is carried, for, long before aught was known of Teutons, Alsace-Lorraine was a Celtic domain. M. Coubé might have strengthened his position by remarking that the failure of Germanization in the Rhine province is best proved by the steady easterly expansion of the French language in Lorraine during modern times. This advance is less perceptible in Alsace, where it also exists, merely because of the Vosges obstacle.

It might also be said that the German claim to Alsace-Lorraine as well as to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Franche Comté, Champagne, and Burgundy on the ground of racial kinship is altogether fallacious. Northern man, with whom the Teutons identify themselves, invaded all these regions without ever taking root in them and, what is most significant, failed altogether to replace the Alpine stock of Central Europe.

BLACHE, P. V. DE LA. *Evolution de la population en Alsace-Lorraine et dans les départements limitrophes.* Maps. *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 134, Vol. 25, 1916, pp. 97-115; No. 135, pp. 161-180. [An admirable study.]

RABOT, CHARLES. *La géographie en Allemagne pendant la guerre.* Bibliogr. *La Géographie*, Vol. 30, 1914-15, No. 4, pp. 269-276. Paris.

RÁGÓCZY, EGON. *Das Projekt eines nord-südlichen Grossschiffahrtsweges zur Verbindung der Nordsee (bei Bremen) mit dem Main, der Donau und dem Schwarzen Meere.* Map. *Petermanns Mitt.*, Vol. 62, 1916, Sept., pp. 321-326.

ASIA

TURKEY IN ASIA, ARABIA, CAUCASIA, IRAN

HITTI, P. K. *The origins of the Islamic state.* Being a translation from the Arabic accompanied with annotations, geographic and historic notes of the *Kitāb Futūh Al-Buldān* of al-Imām abu-l 'Abbās Ahmad ibn-Jābir al-Balādhuri. Vol. I. xi and 518 pp.; index. (*Columbia University Studies in Political Science*, Vol. 68.) Columbia University, New York, 1916. \$4.00. 10 x 6½.

Dr. Hitti has earned the gratitude of Orientalists for this translation of al-Balādhuri's history of Moslem campaigns. To geographers the work is important on account of copious references to localities. It covers the early period of the Mohammedan era and is a record of the Arab's conquests over the Byzantines. Al-Balādhuri is reputed to have been a scrupulous tracer of sources. The campaigns he describes abound in information about the road system of Asiatic Turkey for the period between the seventh and ninth centuries. The geographical value of this work was recognized long ago by Arab geographers. It is the source for Yakut's great work as well as for Mukaddasi's writings.

The extent to which the population of Asiatic Turkey was receiving foreign elements at the time of Islamic expansion is revealed by native records of this type. We read of Persian regiments garrisoned along the coast of Palestine. A northerly transplantation of Arab colonists was steadily maintained, especially at the confines of empire. Of particular interest are the accounts of border struggles along the continually shifting line which separated Christian and Mohammedan dominions.

Most translations of these Arabic texts should be approached with a critical spirit. The Arabs themselves rarely examined the value of the statements they recorded: having supplied the source, they considered their task accomplished. Modern readers therefore have to make up for this deficiency. With this proviso, these ancient notes will deserve examination, and, while they will interest the historian primarily, the geographer will also derive enlightenment from their contents.

HUBBARD, G. E. *From the Gulf to Ararat: An expedition through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan.* xv and 273 pp.; map, ills., index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1917. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

This description at first hand of parts of the Near East seldom visited by Occidentals is by the secretary of the British delegation to the Turco-Persian Delimitation Commission of 1914. The author has availed himself to the full of the exceptional opportunities afforded by an official journey. His text teems with memoranda of value on the region stretching from the coast of Mesopotamia to the Urmia basin.

Apart from the pleasure derived from the reading of accurately reported incidents of travel in an unusual journey, it is interesting to learn that the frontier line—1,180 miles in length—between Turkey and Persia was finally delimited after more than one hundred years of frustrated endeavors. According to Mr. Hubbard the erratic line of the Turco-Persian frontier with its southern stretch usually left in blank can henceforth be shown correctly and in full. The settlement may nevertheless prove to be ephemeral, as the line passes over a region whose political fate at the end of the war will probably be much discussed. A map of the Turco-Persian frontier on a relatively small scale is given on the inner side of the front cover—a place where it can be easily overlooked. On it the position of the boundary is more especially defined by the location of nearby towns.

Of equal if not greater interest than the tale of discrepancies between the boundary desired by the two countries is Mr. Hubbard's accurate appraisal of this border region. Its natural desolation, enhanced by historical decay, is faithfully described. Probably some of the best pages will be found in the chapters describing Kurdish scenes. Written in a gossiping mood, they form a human document of great interest. The personality of Kurdish chieftains is finely brought out, while the everyday life of their unlovely followers is recorded with insight. And when the writer succeeds in bringing to our nostrils the scent of mountain dust and vegetation from that stern and wild region we cannot help realizing that he is exhibiting genuine literary talent.